

Undergraduate thesis Julius Fučík: Dramatic criticism processes dramatic criticism lifework production of communist journalist Julius Fučík. Thesis consist of five chapters.

Introduction, which is created of author motivation to write that topic. It's enlarge of question finding relevant literary and necessary context. (Published concerned with "First Republic" differences between literary published in exile and pre and post Velvet Revolution in Czechoslovakia).

Chapter Social-politic situation is about historie context - progress in working-class movement in Austria-Hungary Empire, establishment of social democracy and Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (KSC). Further, KSC development in background of historical events - Nazism and Stalinism boom.

Fučík and his journalist work in general is discourse Julius Fučík's life and his nondramatic texts. Especially during the twenties Fučík concentrated to literary and dramatic criticism. At the turn of decade he traveled over Soviet Union (He worked as foreign correspondent for "Rudé právo"). During the thirties he worked particularly as communist journalist and reporter there. After the start of the 2WW he lived in illegality and was member of revolt. He went underground and on April 1942 he and six others were arrested in Prague by the Gestapo. Fučík was found guilty and was sentenced to death and he was beheaded on 8 September 1943 in Plötzensee Prison in Berlin.

Chapter Dramatic criticism is articulated to twelve parts according to same name chapter. It is in chronological sequence as Fučík started publish there ("Pravda", "Proletkult", "Socialista", Rudé právo", "Tvorba", "Pramen" "ReD", "Host", "Rudý Večerník", "Haló noviny", "Žijeme") . Sources are sort by same concept.

Epilogue is evaluation of title theme and ending author work.